

VER

4. Verbose; full of words. Out of use. *Shakef.*
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being so verbal. *Shakef.*
5. Minutely exact in words.
6. Literal; having word answering to word.
Neglect the rules each verbal critic lays,
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
Whoever offers at verbal translation, shall have the mis-
fortune of that young traveller, who lost his own language
abroad, and brought home no other instead of it. *Denham.*
The verbal copier is innumerable with so many difficulties at
once, that he can never disentangle himself from all. *Dryden.*
7. [verbal, Fr. in grammar.] A verbal noun is a noun derived
from a verb.
VERBALITY. *n. f.* [from verbal.] Mere bare words.
Sometimes he will seem to be charmed with words of
holy scripture, and to fly from the letter and dead verbality,
who must only start at the life and animated materials
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VERBALLY. *adv.* [from verbal.]
1. In words; orally.
The manner of our denying the deity of Christ here pro-
hibited, was by words and oral expressions verbally to
deny it. *South's Sermons.*
2. Word for word.
'Tis almost impossible to translate verbally, and well, at
the same time. *Dryden.*
VERBATIM. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.
Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearse the method of my pen. *Shakef.*
See the transcripts of both charters verbatim in Mat.
Paris. *Hale.*
TO VERBERATE. *v. a.* [from verberare, Lat.] To beat; to strike.
VERBERATION. *n. f.* [from verberare, Fr.] Blows; beating.
Kicking or walking against great winds is a great exercise,
the effects of which are redness and inflammation; all the
effects of a lost press or verberation. *Arbutnot.*
VERBOSE. *adj.* [from verbus, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix;
tedious by multiplicity of words.
Let envy
Ill-judging and verbose, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeasurable. *Prior.*
They ought to be brief, and not too verbose in their way of
speaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a
mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
VERBOSITY. *n. f.* [from verbus, Fr.] Exuberance in words; much empty talk.
He draweth out the thread of his verbosity
Finer than the staple of his argument. *Shakef.*
To give an hint more of the verbosity of this philosophy,
a short view of a definition or two will be sufficient evi-
dence. *Glauville.*
Homer is guilty of verbosity, and of a tedious prolix
manner of speaking; he is the greatest talker of all an-
tiquity. *Brown.*
VERDANT. *n. f.* [from verdant, Fr.] Green. This
word is to lately naturalized, that Skinner could find it only
in a dictionary.
Each odoriferous bushy shrub
Fenc'd up the verdant wall. *Milton.*
VERDERER. *n. f.* [from verdere, Fr.] An of-
ficer in the forest.
VERDICT. *n. f.* [from verum dictum, Latin.]
1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge.
Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the
verdict shall be. *Spenser.*
2. Declaration; decision; judgement; opinion.
Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whose
names are cited amongst the favourers of this cause, are on
any such verdict agreed. *Hosker.*
These were enormities condemned by the most natural
verdict of common humanity; and so very gross and foul,
that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*
VERDIGRIS. *n. f.* The rust of brass, which in time being
consumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in
Latin *verugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary
green. *Peacem.*
Brass turned into green, is called verdigrise. *Bacon.*
VERDURE. *n. f.*
Verdure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the
faintest and palest green. *Peacem.*
VERDURE. *n. f.* [from verdure, Fr.] Green; green colour.
Its verdure clad
Her universal face with pleasant green. *Milton.*
Whole verdure must for ever last. *Prior.*
VERDURIOUS. *adj.* [from verdure, Fr.] Green; covered with
green; decked with green. *Shakef.*

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- Higher than their tops
The verd'rous wall of paradise up-sprung,
Which to our general fire gave prospect large.
There the lowing herds chew verd'rous pasture. *Milton.*
VERECUND. *adj.* [from verecundus, Latin.] Modest; bashful.
VERGE. *n. f.* [from verga, Fr.] A rod, or something in form of a rod, carried as an emblem
of authority. The mace of a dean.
Suppose him now a dean complete,
Devoutly lolling in his seat;
The silver verge, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side.
The brink; the edge; the utmost border.
2. [verge, Latin.]
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakef.*
I say, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest verge,
That ever was survey'd by English eye.
You are old,
Nature in you stands on the very verge
Of her confine. *Shakef. K. Lear.*
Serve me as a flow'ry verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same wat'ry cloud,
Left it again dissolve and show'r the earth.
Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a soul, that, like an ample shield,
Can take in all, and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*
Every thing great, within the verge of nature, or out of it,
has a proper part assigned it in this poem.
Then let him chuse a damsel young and fair,
To bless his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To sooth his care, and free from noise and strife,
Conduct him gently to the verge of life. *Pope.*
3. In law.
Verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the
jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household, and of
the coroner of the king's house, and which seems to have
been 12 miles round. Verge hath also another signification,
and is used for a stick, or rod, whereby one is admitted ten-
ant, and, holding it in his hand, sweareth fealty to the
lord of a manor; who, for that reason, is called tenant by
the verge. *Crowl.*
Fear not; whom we raise,
We will make fast within a hallow'd verge. *Shakef.*
TO VERGE. *v. n.* [from verga, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards.
They serve indifferently for vowels in respect of the ap-
erture, and for consonants in respect of the penicillate, and
so much the more verging either way, according to the re-
spective occasions. *Hosker.*
The nearer I find myself verging to that period of life
which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I prop myself
upon those few supports that are left.
Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body verge
to putrefaction. *Arbutnot.*
Man,
Perhaps ads second to some sphere unknown;
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;
'Tis but a part we feel, and not the whole. *Pope.*
VERGER. *n. f.* [from verga, Fr.] He that carries the mace before
the dean.
I can tip the verges with half a crown, and get into the
best seat. *Farghar.*
VERIDICAL. *adj.* [from veridicus, Latin.] Telling truth. *Ditt.*
VERIFICATION. *n. f.* [from verif, Fr.] Confirmation by argu-
ment or evidence.
In verification of this we will mention a phenomenon of
our engine. *Boyle.*
TO VERIFY. *v. n.* [from verif, Fr.] To justify against charge of
falseness; to confirm; to prove true.
What seemeth to have been uttered concerning sermons,
and their efficacy or necessity, in regard of divine matter,
must consequently be verified in sundry other kinds of teach-
ing, if the matter be the same in all. *Hosker.*
This is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever
is gained by an abusive treaty, ought to be restored. *Bacon.*
So shalt thou best fulfill, best verify
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign. *Milton.*
So spake this oracle, then verify'd
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
Though you may mistake a year,
Though your prognosticks run too fast,
They must be verify'd at last. *Swift.*
Spain shall have three kings; which is now wonderfully
verified, for besides the king of Portugal, there are now
two rivals for Spain. *Swift's Merlin's Prophecy.*
VERUL. *adj.* [from verum.]
1. In truth; certainly.
Veris 'is better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a glist'ring grief. *Shakef.*
2. With

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2. With great confidence.
It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great
disadvantages of that voyage, the enterprise had suc-
ceeded. *Bacon.*
By repeating the sacramental test, we are verily persuaded
the consequence will be an entire alteration of religion
among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Test.*
VERISIMILAR. *adj.* [from verisimilis, Latin.] Probable; likely.
VERISIMILITUDE. *n. f.* [from verisimilitudo, Latin.] Probability;
likelihood; resemblance of truth.
Touching the verisimilitude or probable truth of this rela-
tion, several reasons seem to overthrow it. *Brown.*
A noble nation, upon whom if not such verities, at least
such verisimilitudes of fortitude were placed. *Brown's Vul. Er.*
Verisimilitude and opinion are an easy purchase; but true
knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an
acuteness to its discovery: while verisimilitude, like the ex-
panded superficies, is obvious, sensible, and affords a large
and easy held for loose enquiry. *Glauville.*
The plot, the wit, the characters, the passions, are exalted
as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with
proportion to verisimilitude. *Dryden's Essay on Dramatick Poetry.*
Though Horace gives permission to painters and poets to
dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things
out of nature and verisimilitude. *Dryden.*
VERITABLE. *adj.* [from veritable, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.
Indeed! 'is't true?
— Most veritable; therefore look to't well. *Shakef.*
The preface of the year succeeding made from insects in
oak-apples, is I doubt too indistinct, nor veritable from
event. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VERITY. *n. f.* [from veritas, Fr.] Truth; the reality of things.
1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things.
If any refuse to believe us disputing for the verity of religion
established, let them believe God himself thus miraculously
working for it. *Hosker.*
I saw their weapons drawn; there was a noise;
That's verity. *Shakef. Tempest.*
The precipitancy of disputation, and the stir and noise of
passions that usually attend it, must needs be prejudicial to
verity; its calm intimations can no more be heard in such a
bustle, than a whistle among a croud of sailors in a
storm. *Glauville.*
It is a proposition of eternal verity, that none can govern
while he is desipid. We may as well imagine that there
may be a king without majesty, a supreme without so-
vereignty. *South.*
2. A true assertion; a true tenet.
And that age, which my grey hairs make seem more than
it is, hath not diminished in me the power to protect an un-
deniable verity. *Sidney.*
Wherefore should any man think, but that reading itself
is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleases God, of
his gracious goodness, to infill that celestial verity, which
being but so received, is nevertheless effectual to save
souls. *Hosker.*
If there come truth from them,
Why by the verities on these made good;
May they not be my oracles as well?
Must virtue be professed by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever best agree;
By this it seems to be a verity,
Since the effects to good and virtuous be. *Devies.*
3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.
VERJUICE. *n. f.* [from verjus, French.] Acid liquor expressed from
crab-apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *vaerge*.
Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love
verjuice. *L'Estrange.*
The barley-pudding comes in place:
Then bids fall on; himself, for saving charges,
A peck'd lie'd onion cats, and tipples verjuice. *Dryden.*
The native verjuice of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infus'd gross, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and sweet. *Philips.*
VERMICELLI. *n. f.* [Italian.] A paste rolled and broken in
the form of worms.
With oysters, eggs, and vermicelli,
She let him almost burst his belly. *Prior.*
VERMICULAR. *adj.* [from vermiculus, Latin.] Acting like a worm;
continued from one part to another of the same body.
By the vermicular motion of the intestines, the grosser
parts are derived downwards, while the finer are squeezed
into the narrow orifices of the lacteal vessels. *Cheyne.*
TO VERMICULATE. *v. a.* [from vermiculus, Fr.] Vermiculate, Lat.]
To inlay, to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers
colours. *Bailey.*
VERMICULATION. *n. f.* [from vermiculate.] Continuation of
motion from one part to another.
My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation;
my guts by the motion of vermiculation. *Hale.*
VERMICULE. *n. f.* [from vermiculus, Latin.] A little grub,
worm.

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- I saw the shining oak-ball ichneumon strike its terebra into
an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many ver-
micules seen towards the outside of these apples. *Derham.*
VERMICULOUS. *adj.* [from vermiculus, Lat.] Full of grubs.
VERMIFORM. *adj.* [from vermiforme, Fr.] Vermis and forms, Lat.]
Having the shape of a worm.
VERMIFUGE. *n. f.* [from vermifuge, Lat.] Any medi-
cine that destroys or expels worms.
VERMIL. *n. f.* [from vermeil, Fr.]
VERMILION. *n. f.* [from vermeil, Fr.]
1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.
2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury.
This is the usual, though not primitive signification.
The imperfect metals are subject to rust, except mer-
cury, which is made into vermilion by solution or cal-
cination. *Bacon.*
The fairest and most principal red is vermilion, called in
Latin *minium*. It is a poison, and found where great store of
quicksilver is. *Peacem.*
3. Any beautiful red colour.
How the red roses flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with goodly vermilion stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. *Spenser.*
There grew a goodly tree him fair beside,
Loaden with fruit and apples rosie red,
As they in pure vermilion had been dy'd,
Whereof great virtues over all were read. *Fairy Queen.*
Simple colours are strong and sensible, though they are
clear as vermilion. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
TO VERMILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.
A sprightly red vermilion all her face.
And her eyes languish with unusual grace. *Glauville.*
VERMINE. *n. f.* [from vermine, Fr.] Any noxious
animal. Used commonly for small creatures.
What is your study?
— How to prevent the hend, and to kill vermin. *Shakef.*
The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-
house, will scare away vermin, such as weazels and pole-
cats. *Bacon.*
An idle person only lives to spend his time, and eat the
fruits of the earth, like a vermin or a wolf. *Taylor.*
The stars determine
You are my prisoners, base vermin. *Hudibras.*
A weazel taken in a trap, was charg'd with misdemeanors,
and the poor vermin stood much upon her innocence. *L'Estr.*
Great injuries these vermin, mice and rats, do in the
field. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
He that has so little wit
To nourish vermin, may be bit. *Swift.*
TO VERMINATE. *v. n.* [from vermin.] To breed vermine.
VERMINATION. *n. f.* [from verminate.] Generation of ver-
mine.
Redi discarding anomalous generation, tried experiments
relating to the vermination of serpents and flesh. *Derham.*
VERMINOUS. *adj.* [from vermine.] Tending to vermine; dis-
posed to breed vermine.
A wasting of childrens flesh depends upon some obstruction
of the entrails, or verminous disposition of the body. *Harvey.*
VERMINOUS. *adj.* [from vermine and pario, Lat.] Producing
worms.
Hereby they confound the generation of verminous ani-
mals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
VERMINOUS. *adj.* [from verminous, Latin.] Native; of one's
own country.
London weekly bills number deep in consumptions; the
same likewise proving inseparable accidents to most other
diseases; which instances do evidently bring a consumption
under the notion of a verminous disease to England. *Harvey.*
The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us
in our vernacular idiom. I do not find in any of our chro-
nicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoiter'd the enemy,
though he often discovered the posture of the French, and as
often vanquished them. *Addison.*
VERNAL. *adj.* [from vernus, Latin.] Belonging to the spring.
Seasons return; but not to me returns,
Or fight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose. *Milton.*
VERNANT. *n. f.* [from vernans, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring.
Else had the spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with vernal flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
VERNILITY. *n. f.* [from vernus, Lat.] Servile carriage; the sub-
missive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*
VERREL. See FERRULE.
VERSABILITY. *n. f.* [from versabilis, Lat.] Aptness to be turn'd
VERSABLENESS. *n. f.* or wound any way. *Ditt.*
VERSAL. *adj.* [A cant word for universal.] Total; whole.
Some for brevity.
Have cast the versal world's nativity. *Hudibras.*
VERSATILE. *adj.* [from versatilis, Lat.]
1. That may be turned round.
2. Changeable;